



**East Fork Fire and Paramedic
District Office**



Douglas High School



**Douglas County Public Library
Minden**

CHAPTER 12:

Public Services and Facilities Element

Introduction

While Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) Section 278.150 does not require a public services and facilities element for counties with a population less than 100,000, in 1996 Douglas County determined planning for public services and facilities was necessary and established the Public Services and Facilities Element as part of the Master Plan. The Element describes current issues and includes specific goals, policies, and actions to address those issues.



Following the adoption of the 1996 Master Plan, Douglas County Code, Chapter 20.100, *Public Facilities and Improvement Standards*, was adopted by the County to implement the goals and policies of the Public Services and Facilities Element. In addition, the County developed the Design Criteria and Improvement Standards (DCIS) manual in order to require “adequate facilities” and to provide standards for the design, construction, repair, and alteration of streets, roadways, alleys, drainage, grading, sewers, and water supply facilities.

A number of County departments and other agencies are responsible for providing public services and facilities and have developed planning and implementation documents to implement the Element. These documents include:

- East Fork Fire and Paramedic Districts Standards of Cover (2012)
- Douglas County Long Range Library Plan (2011)
- Douglas County School District Facilities Master Plan (2010)
- Douglas County Sewer Master Plan: North Valley Wastewater Service Area (2010)
- Douglas County, Nevada, Solid Waste Management Plan (2008)



Another significant step taken by the County in public service and facility planning was the creation of a five year consolidated Capital Improvement Program (CIP) in 2000. The CIP is an important planning tool that is used to link the County’s physical development planning with fiscal planning. The CIP lists the improvements that need to be made for preserving the significant investment the County has already made in infrastructure, as well as the improvements that are needed as the community grows. The CIP is updated on an annual basis as part of

the County’s budget process and includes projects with dedicated funding, as well as projects that are unfunded.

Public Services and Facilities

A wide range of public services and facilities are provided in Douglas County, including the following:

1. Public Safety
2. Library
3. Schools
4. Solid Waste



5. Water and Wastewater

Douglas County provides and maintains a number of other public services and facilities, such as park and recreation facilities, roads, trails, and the airport, which are discussed in other Elements of the Master Plan, such as the Parks and Recreation and Transportation Elements.

While Douglas County provides many direct public services and facilities, there are a number of General Improvement Districts (GIDs), three unincorporated towns, state agencies, private companies, and homeowners associations that also provide and maintain public services and facilities. The following list includes service and facility providers in the Carson Valley, Topaz, and Lake Tahoe communities (this list does not include federal or state public service or facility providers):

Public service and facility providers in the Carson Valley include:

- East Fork Fire and Paramedic District
- Indian Hills General Improvement District
- Sierra Estates General Improvement District
- Gardnerville Ranchos General Improvement District
- Gardnerville Town Water Company
- Minden Gardnerville Sanitation District
- Town of Minden
- Town of Gardnerville
- Town of Genoa

Public service and facility providers in the Topaz area include:

- East Fork Fire and Paramedic District
- Topaz Ranch Estates General Improvement District

Public service and facility providers in the Lake Tahoe area include:

- Cave Rock Estates General Improvement District
- Douglas County Sewer Improvement District
- East Fork Fire and Paramedic District
- Elk Point General Improvement District
- Kingsbury General Improvement District
- Logan Creek General Improvement District
- Marla Bay General Improvement District
- Oliver Park General Improvement District
- Round Hill General Improvement District
- Skyland General Improvement District
- Tahoe-Douglas Fire Protection District
- Tahoe Douglas Sewer District
- Zephyr Cove General Improvement District

- Zephyr Heights General Improvement District
- Zephyr Knolls General Improvement District

There are also a number of private water and wastewater providers that serve both commercial and residential development, including, but not limited to, Topaz Lake Water Company, Williams Ridge Technology Park, Glenbrook Homeowners Association, and Edgewood Water Company. In most cases, service and facility planning conducted by these various agencies and private entities is done outside of the County, as the County has little or no jurisdiction over these agencies or private entities.

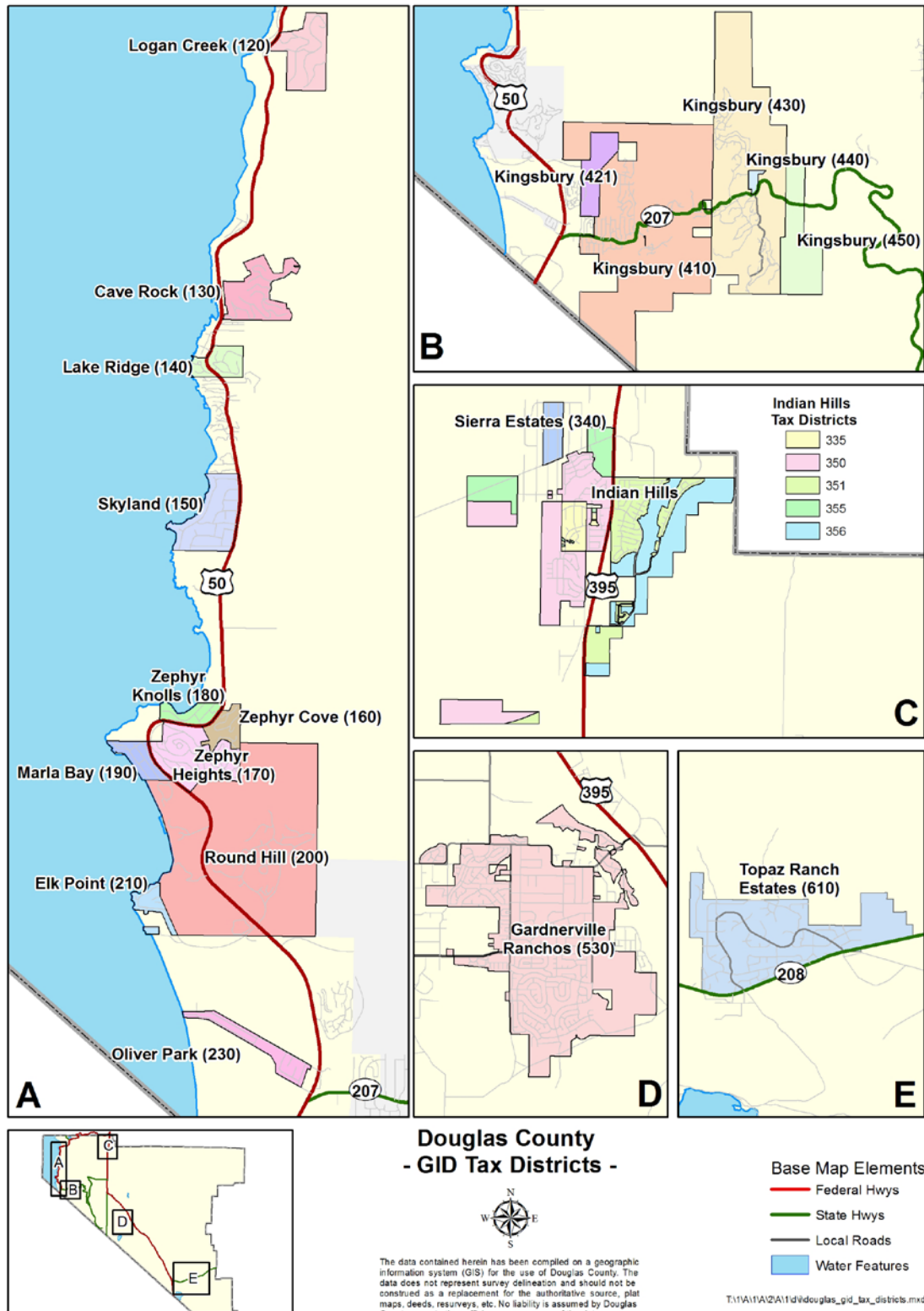
There are currently 38 different taxing districts in Douglas County, including three districts for the unincorporated Towns of Minden, Gardnerville, and Genoa. Figure 12.1 includes the list of different taxing districts and Map 12.1 provides the location of General Improvement District service areas by taxing district.

Figure 12.1
Douglas County Taxing Districts

Tax Area	Description
101	General Co./TDF
110	TD Sewer
120	Logan Creek GID
130	Cave Rock GID
140	Lakeridge GID
150	Skyland GID
160	Zephyr Cove GID
170	Zephyr Heights GID
180	Zephyr Knolls GID
190	Marla Bay GID
200	Round Hill GID
210	Elk Point Sanitation Dist.
220	Douglas Sewer 1
230	Oliver Park GID
300	County/Sierra Fire Dist.
302	Gen Co/SFD/TDSani
320	Gen Co/SFD/CWS
330	Gen Co/SFD/CWS
335	Gen Co/SFD/CWS/RD (330)
340	Sierra Estates GID
350	Indian Hills GID/SFD
351	Indian Hills GID/EFFD
355	Indian Hills/EFDRD (350)
356	Indian Hills GID/EFFD/RD (351)
410	Kingsbury GID
421	Kingsbury GID/DCSewer
430	Kingsbury GID/CWS
440	Gen Co/TD Fire
450	Kingsbury GID/CWS/Mosq.
500	General Co/CWS/Mosq.
505	General Co/CWS/Mosq/RD (500)
510	Town of Minden
521	Town of Gardnerville
530	Gardnerville Ranchos GID
540	Town of Genoa
545	Town of Genoa/RD (540)
600	Topaz
610	Topaz Ranch GID

Source: Douglas County Assessor

Map 12.1
General Improvement District Service Areas



Public Safety

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

In Douglas County, fire protection and emergency medical services (EMS) are provided by the East Fork Fire and Paramedic District (EFFPD) and Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District (TDFPD). The public services they provide and facilities they maintain and operate are described below.

East Fork Fire and Paramedic District

The EFFPD is an all-risk fire and EMS agency that provides services through a combination (both career and volunteer forces) system model. The District answers approximately 5,000 calls for service annually to an area of approximately 694 square miles. The District, located in the Carson Valley and Topaz communities, serves a population of approximately 43,000 residents, which increases to approximately 60,000 seasonally. Many aid agreements have been entered into with various Nevada and California fire service agencies to provide seamless responses to Douglas County citizens and those that border us, including Boundary Drop Agreements with the Carson City Fire Department and TDFPD. The District also provides all-risk services to tribal lands of the Washoe Tribe within its boundary and paramedic services to Alpine County. Furthermore, the EFFPD serves as the Emergency Management Department for Douglas County.

As a combination fire agency, the District provides a variety of services, including: structural firefighting; wildland firefighting; aircraft rescue and firefighting; technician-level rope rescue; hazardous materials mitigation and response; technician-level vehicle extrication rescue; operations-level water rescue; basic, intermediate and advanced life support EMS and transport; internal training; regionalized external training; fire safety inspections; code enforcement; plans review; and public education.

Standards of Cover

In February 2012, the Douglas County Board of Commissioners adopted the East Fork Fire and Paramedic Districts' Standards of Cover, which is incorporated in its entirety into this Master Plan, and as amended. The Plan provides standardized fire, EMS and special operations deployment plans based on local, regional, and statewide safety mandates, laws, rules and regulations.

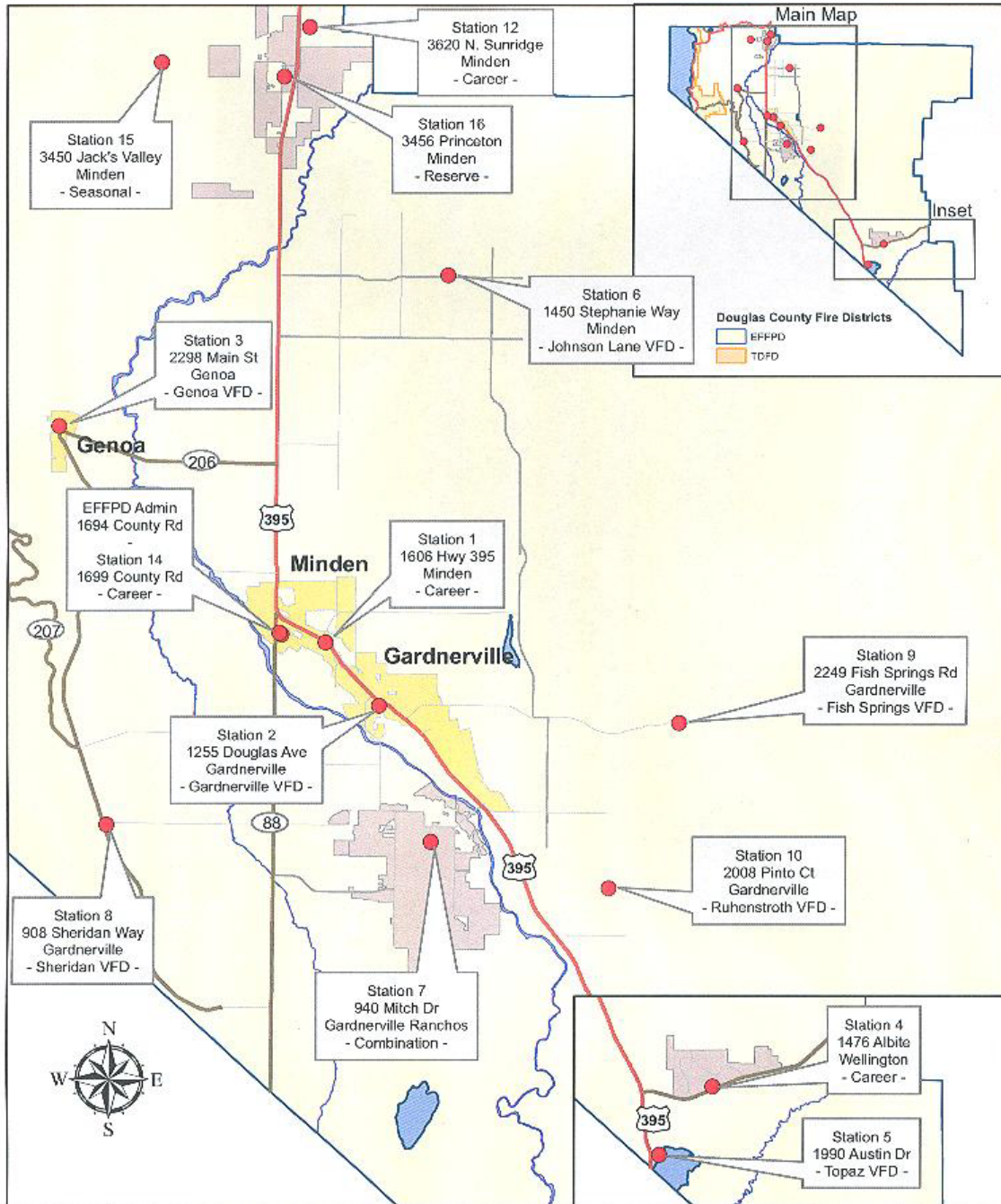
The Standards of Cover places a strong emphasis on rapid, adequate service delivery for both fire and EMS response. Through locating fire stations strategically and allocating adequate resources, EFFPD is able to provide a fire apparatus with the ability to initiate fire attack within 8 minutes, 90 percent of the time. The goal is to provide adequate life safety and/or fire attack resources in pre-flashover stage of the fire, allowing the victims of fire the greatest chance of survival possible. One of the highest priorities is life safety, for both the public and personnel.

Response Districts

The District is sub-divided into smaller response districts, providing for the closest unit to respond to requests for assistance. Each of these districts represents a different level of hazard and response needs. Of the 14 fire stations, seven are all volunteer staffed, one is combination staffed, four are solely staffed with career personnel, one station is leased to the U.S. Forest Service for seasonal staffing and is used as a reserve station, and one station is a reserve station without staff. Map 12.2 shows the location of EFFPD Facilities.



Map 12.2
East Fork Fire and Paramedic District Facilities



Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District



The TDFPD provides fire protection and EMS for Sierra and Lake Tahoe communities. The TDFPD has four fire stations: Kingsbury Station #21, Round Hill Station #23, Zephyr Cove Station #24, and Glenbrook Station #25. Fire Station #2 was eliminated in 1980 when the Lake Tahoe Fire Protection District and the Kingsbury Fire Protection District merged to form the TDFPD. The TDFPD develops an annual Strategic Plan, which includes response times and a five-year CIP that plans for physical resources (fire stations, apparatus and equipment) of the District. Map 12.3 provides the location of TDFPD facilities.

Zephyr Fire Crew

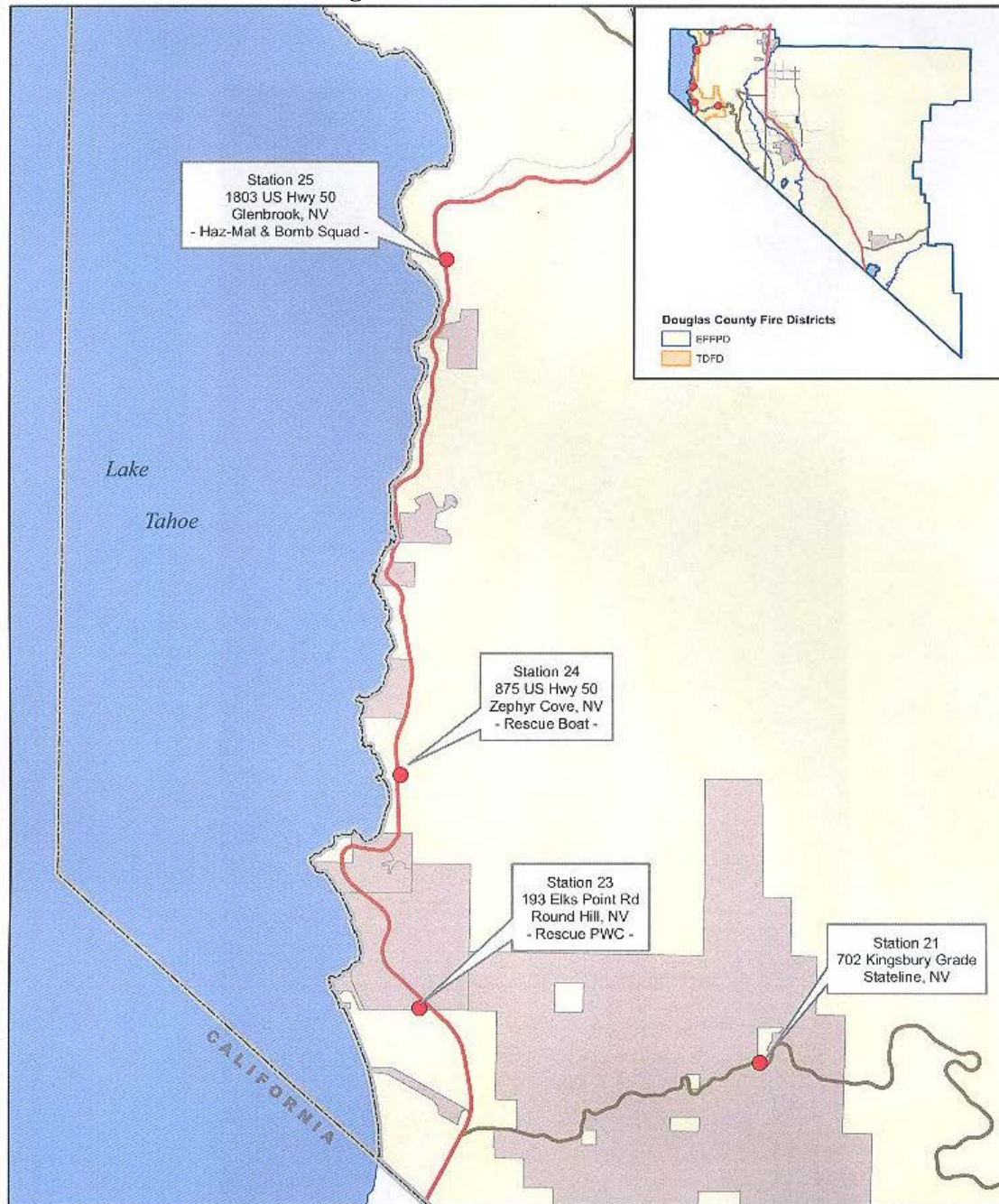


Zephyr Fire Crew is a Type II I.A. hand crew serving the Tahoe Douglas community in Zephyr Cove. A 2008 tax override and grant funding provide revenue for the Zephyr Crew, a seasonal crew of approximately 21 firefighters. The fuels management team exists to reduce the wildfire risk and improve forest health through effective fuels management practices. The TDFPD team strategically evaluates the high risk potential projects in the community, secures funding including homeowner matches where possible and hand thins the vegetation thus reducing the fire hazards in the District. The Zephyr Crew also provides property owners

with support with defensible space inspections, tree permitting and a curbside chipping program. The Zephyr Crew is available for strike team dispatching to regional locations for wildland firefighting support. The Zephyr Fire Crew currently operates out of a temporary facility at Logging Road Lane. The District is currently working on plans for a permanent crew facility that would also have additional storage space for fire district reserve equipment/engines.



Map 12.3
Tahoe-Douglas Fire Protection District Facilities



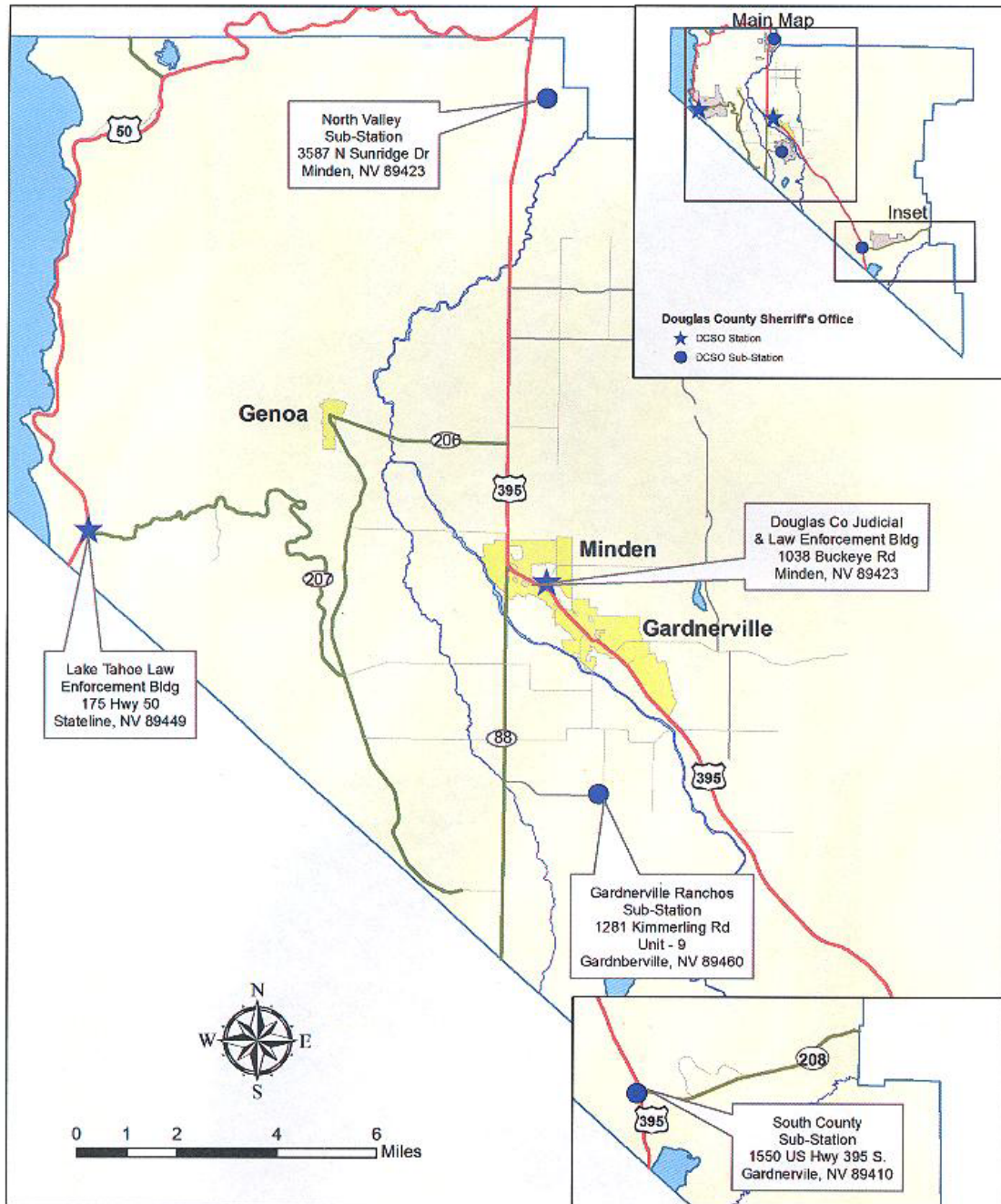
Facilities of Tahoe - Douglas Fire District



Law Enforcement

The Douglas County Sheriff's Office serves as the County's only local law enforcement agency. The office is divided into four divisions: Administration, Investigations, Jail, and Patrol. The Judicial and Law Enforcement Building is located in Minden, along Buckeye Road. There are substations located in Lake Tahoe, Indian Hills, Gardnerville Ranchos, and Holbrook Junction. The Lake Tahoe Substation is the only full service substation and includes 22 bed spaces for inmates. Map 12.4 depicts the location of Douglas County Sheriff's Office Facilities.

Map 12.4
Douglas County Sheriff's Office Facilities



Library

The Douglas County Public Library system consists of the main library in Minden, the Lake Tahoe Branch Library at Zephyr Cove, eBranch at North County Fire Station #12, a satellite library at China Spring Youth Camp, dormitory and classroom collections at China Spring Youth Camp and Aurora Pines Girls Facility, a reading and reference library at the Lake Tahoe Juvenile Detention Facility and a reading and reference collection at the Carson Valley Children's Center. Map 12.5 includes the location of Library facilities.

The Library owns approximately 142,000 items: books, magazines, newspapers, videocassettes, books on CD, DVDs, microforms and downloadable media.

The Library offers an extensive range of services, materials, programs and technology at both public facilities, including reference and referral in person, by telephone and by email to assist residents in accessing information required; free meeting room space to community organizations; programs for children, youth families, and seniors; delivery of materials to homebound seniors; borrowing materials not available locally; exhibit and display space for community announcements area, art, and displays; orientation sessions for students and other youth groups; a variety of electronic databases accessible from the library, school, home or work; downloadable eBooks and eAudiobooks; public-use typewriters and computers and connectivity and wireless printing; individual instruction in Internet searching and email; services for jobseekers, including individual job counseling and group workshops; and technology for patrons with visual disabilities.

Map 12.5
Douglas County Library Facilities



Douglas County Public Library Facilities



The data contained herein has been compiled on a geographic information system (GIS) by the staff of Douglas County. The data does not represent any guarantee and should not be construed as a replacement for the information source, but it is, however, intended to be used as a reference only. Douglas County is not responsible for the accuracy or reliability of the data.

Schools

The Douglas County School District (DCSD) serves all of Douglas County. There are seven elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, one 7-12 school, an alternative education program (ASPIRE), and one school for adjudicated youth. Map 12.6 shows the location of schools.

Map 12.6
Douglas County School District Map



Solid Waste Management

Solid waste disposal services in Douglas County are provided by Douglas Disposal, Inc., and South Tahoe Refuse, Inc., under franchise agreements. Collection services are provided by the Towns of Minden and Gardnerville, Douglas Disposal, and South Tahoe Refuse. Douglas County owns and Douglas Disposal operates a transfer station east of Highway 395, south of Pinenut Road. This transfer station receives solid waste from the valley, either delivered by collection trucks or by local residents. Waste is transferred at the facility to large trailers that are transported to the Lockwood Landfill in Storey County, owned and operated by Reno Refuse, Inc. Waste generated in the Lake Tahoe basin portion of Douglas County is transported to a material recovery facility and transfer station operated by South Tahoe Refuse, Inc. This facility is located west of Highway 50 in South Lake Tahoe, California. Waste is also transported from that transfer station to the Lockwood Landfill.

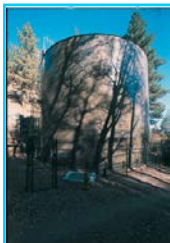
In the Towns of Gardnerville and Minden, waste is collected by a curb side service. The Towns have a green waste collection service that offers those residents who choose to participate in the service an option for alternative collection and disposal of yard waste to the Bently Agrowdynamics green waste center, reducing the quantity of refuse being disposed of in the final landfill locations.

Douglas Disposal and South Tahoe Refuse are in charge of recycling programs. There are recycling centers located throughout the County. The State does not require curb side pick up until the County reaches a population of 100,000. In 2009, the County recycled 3 percent of the total waste generated in the County. The State's goal is to recycle 25 percent of total waste generated.

The Douglas County Solid Waste Management Plan, approved by the Board of Commissioners on May 15, 2008, and as amended, is incorporated into this Master Plan. The Plan must be updated every five years.

There are no operating landfills in Douglas County that receive municipal solid waste. The County had an operating landfill that served all of Douglas County and those portions of California in the South Lake Tahoe portion of the basin. This landfill was closed in 1993. The closure project included considerable regrading of the landfill and construction of a closure cap that included manufactured liner material covered with soil. Groundwater monitoring wells are located in the vicinity of the closed landfill.

Water and Wastewater



Potable water, for domestic and commercial use, is a critical service for existing and new development; the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater is a second service requiring significant investments in infrastructure and operations. These two services, provided by Douglas County, GIDs, Towns and others, are needed to protect water resources

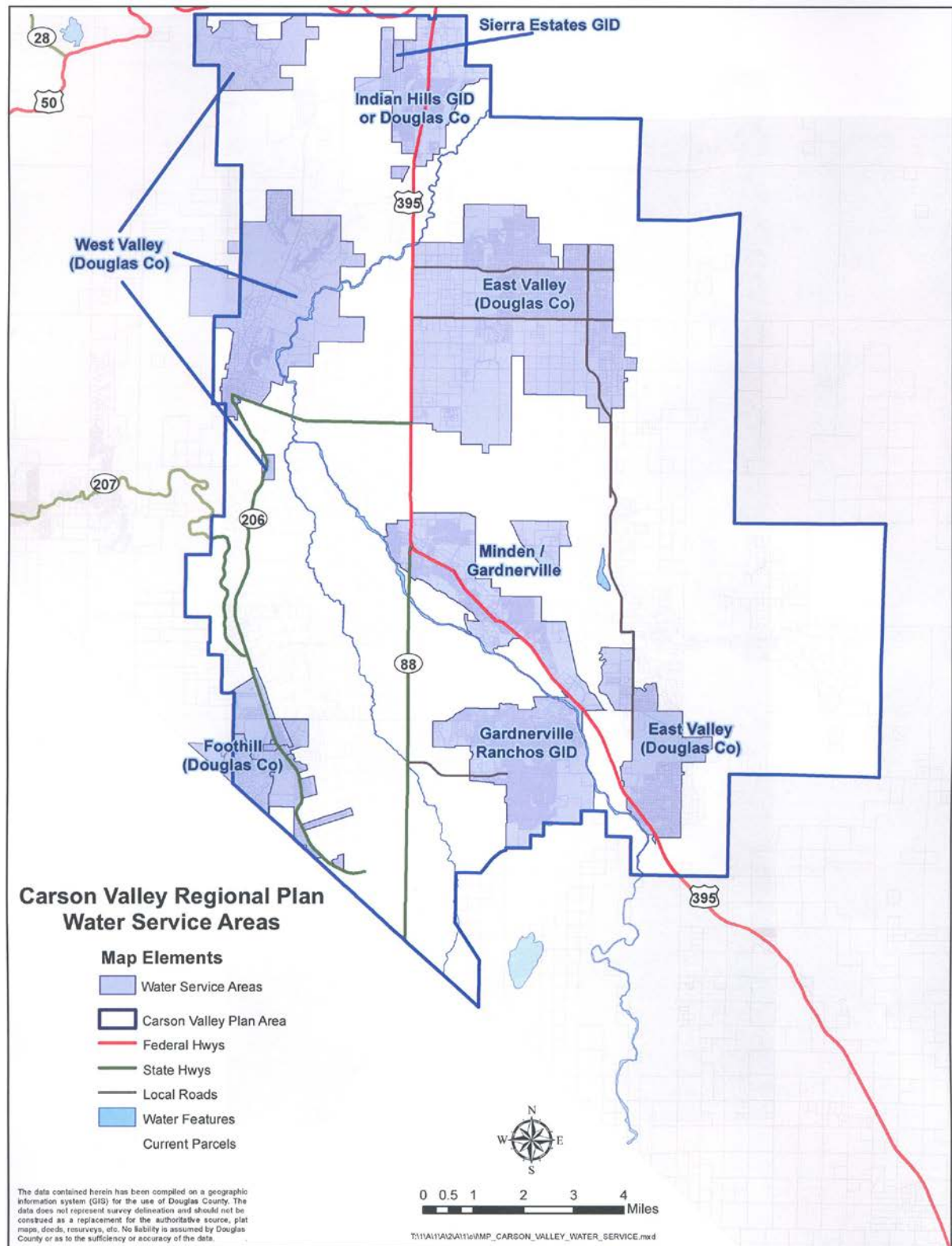
and the public health, safety, and welfare. The County owns and operates several water systems and provides water service to over 8,000 residents and around 230 commercial customers.

There are 40 public water systems in Douglas County, which are listed in Volume II, Figure 8.9, *Public Water Systems in Douglas County*. A public water system is a system that provides water via piping or other constructed conveyances for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. Public water systems can be community (such as towns), non-transient non-community (such as schools or factories), or transient non-community systems (such as rest stops or parks).

The County also owns and operates the North Valley Wastewater Service Area Facility, which is discussed in detail in the Douglas County Sewer Master Plan: North Valley Wastewater Service Area, adopted by the Board of Commissioners in 2010. The County does not provide wastewater service in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

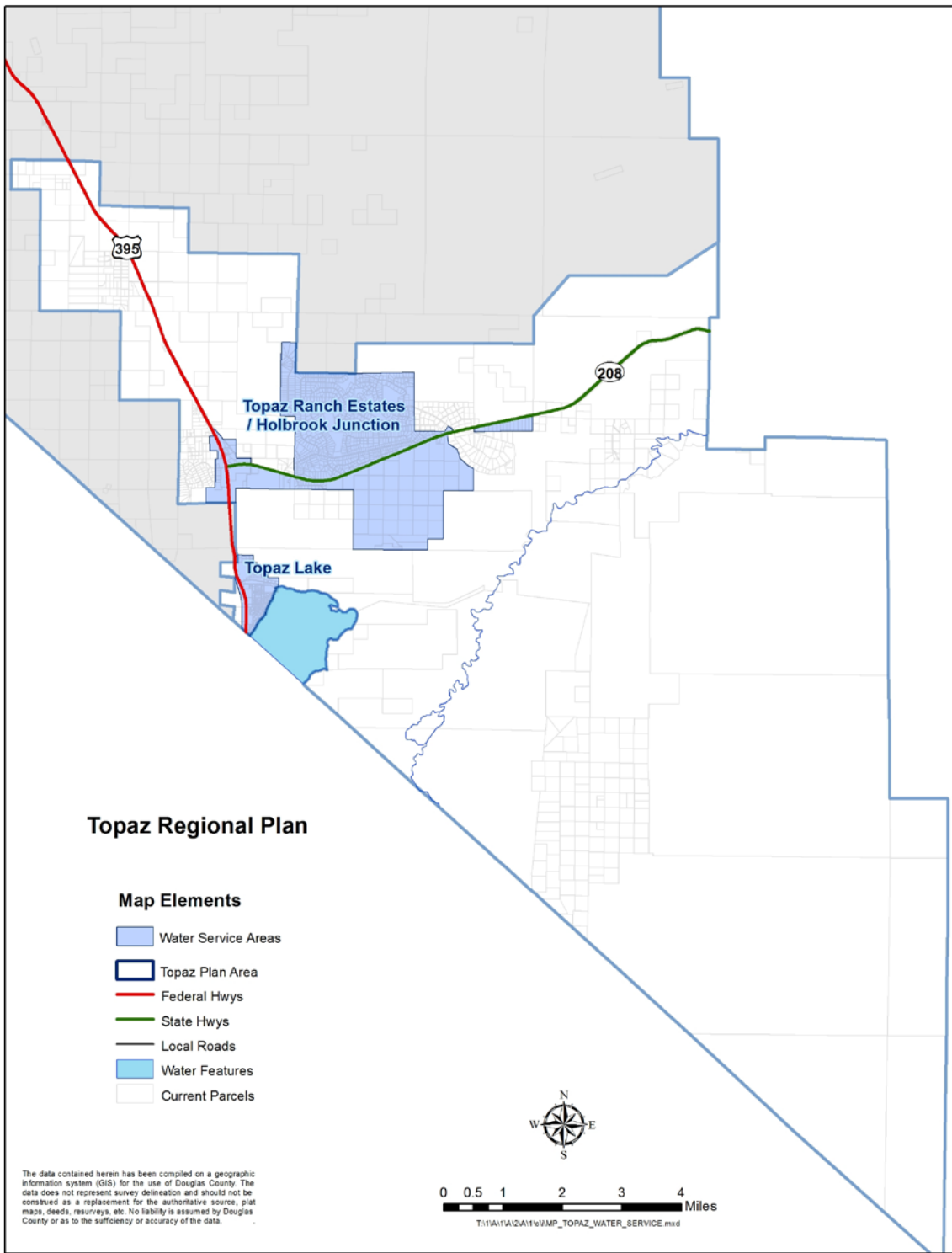
Public water service areas are shown on Maps 12.7, 12.8, and 12.9 and wastewater service areas are shown on Maps 12.10, 12.11, and 12.12. A description of the water and wastewater systems the County owns and operates, as well as those owned and operated by Towns, GIDs, and others, is provided in Volume II, Chapter 8, *Public Services and Facilities*.

Map 12.7
Carson Valley Water Service Areas



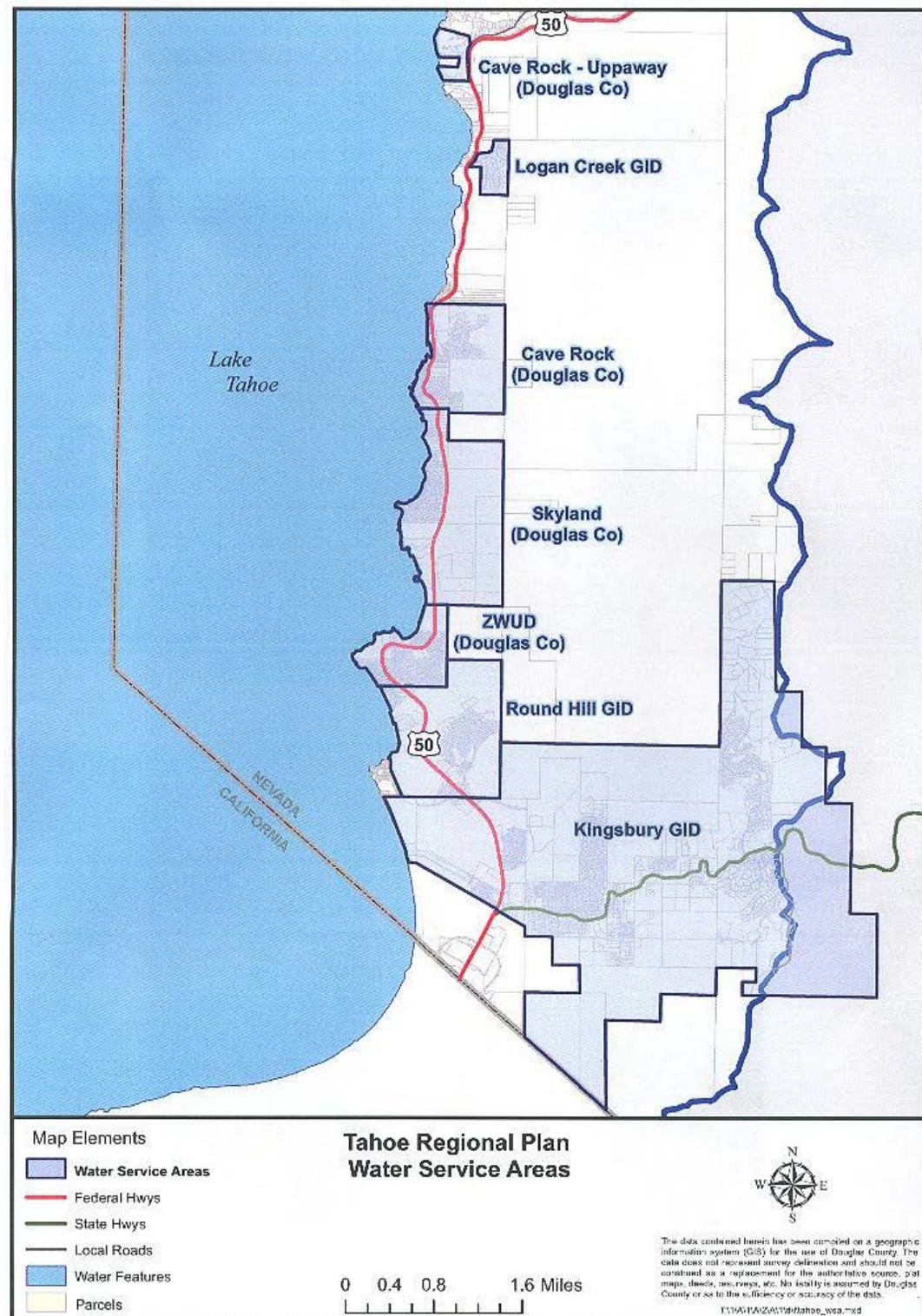
Map 12.8

Topaz Water Service Areas

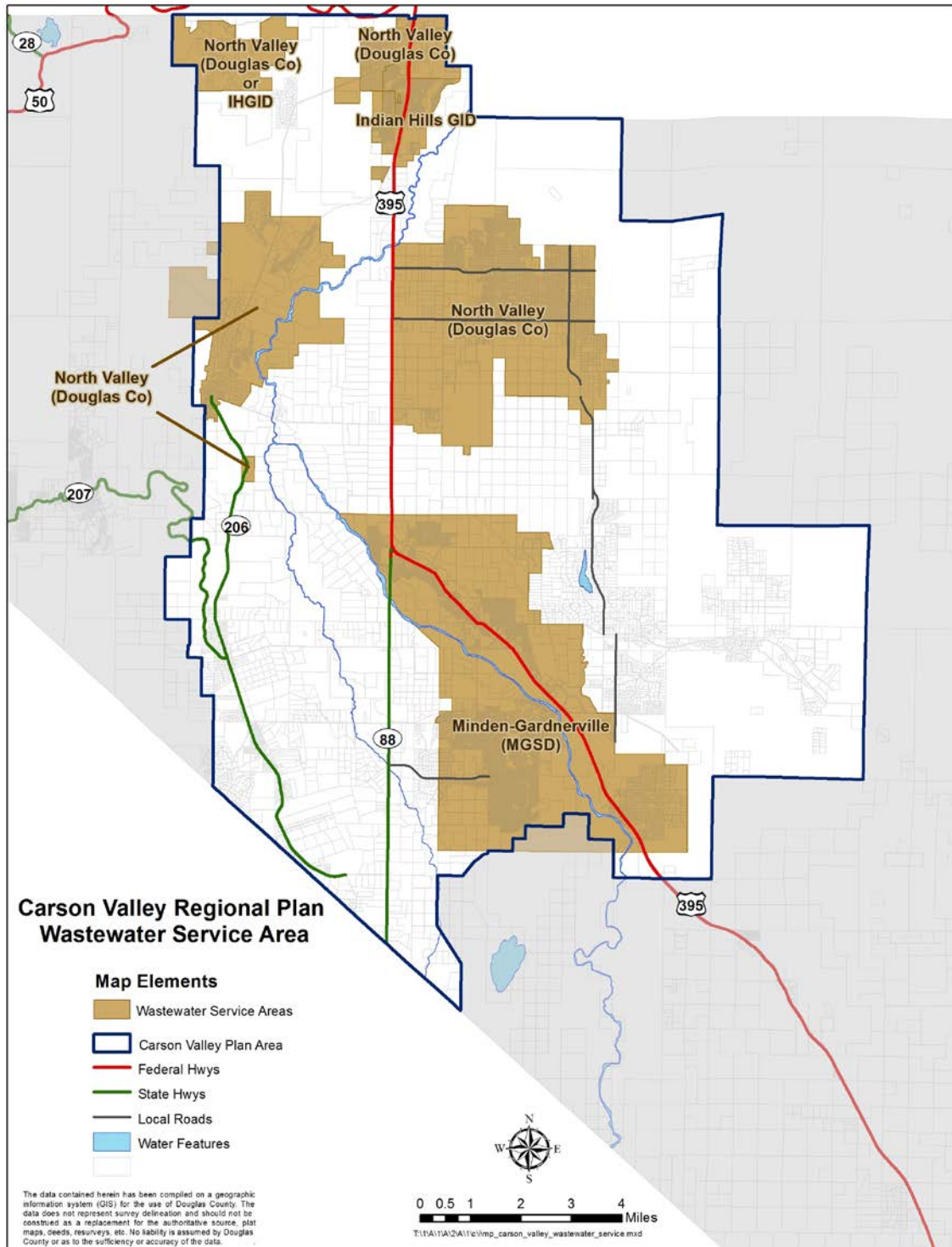


Map 12.9

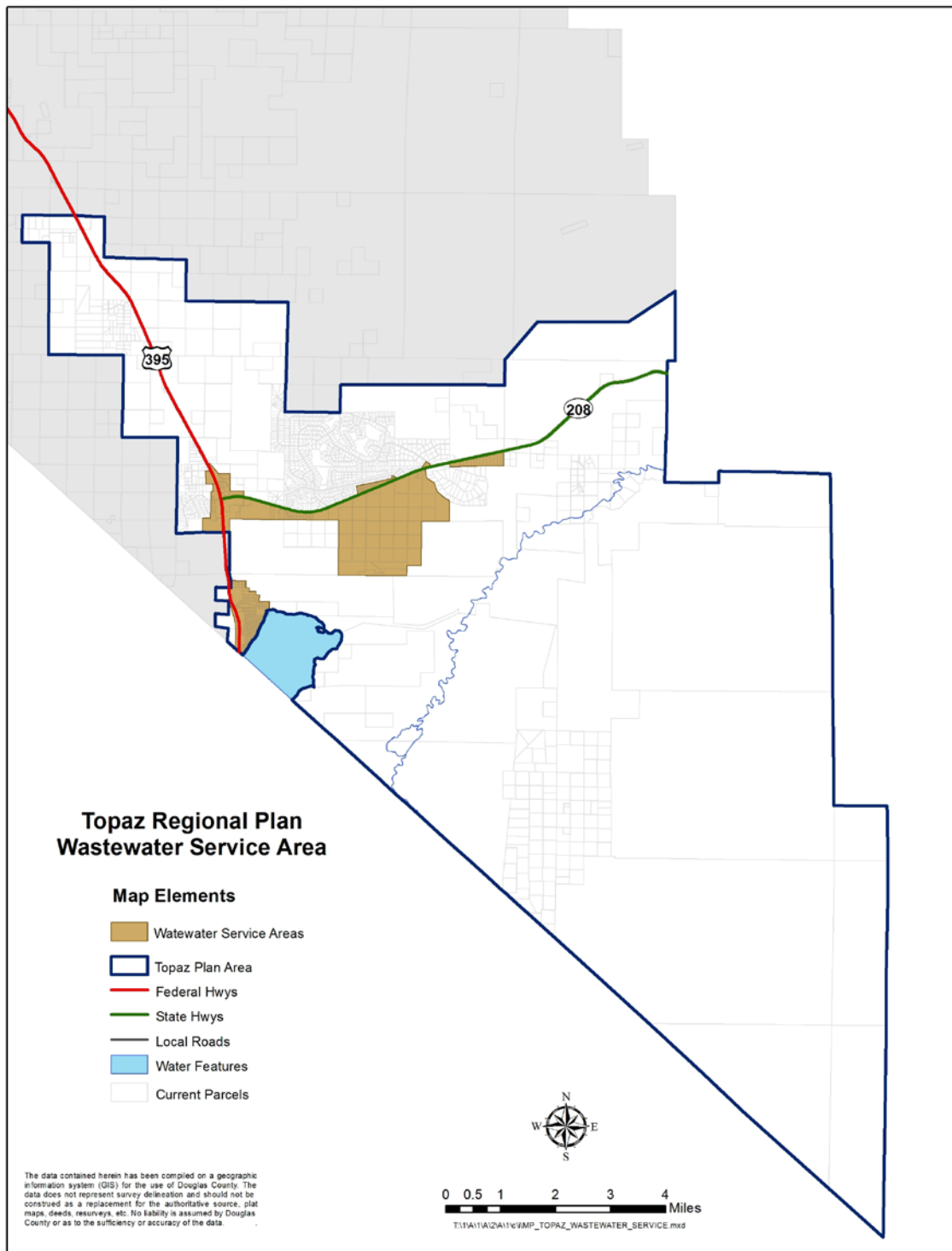
Lake Tahoe Water Service Areas



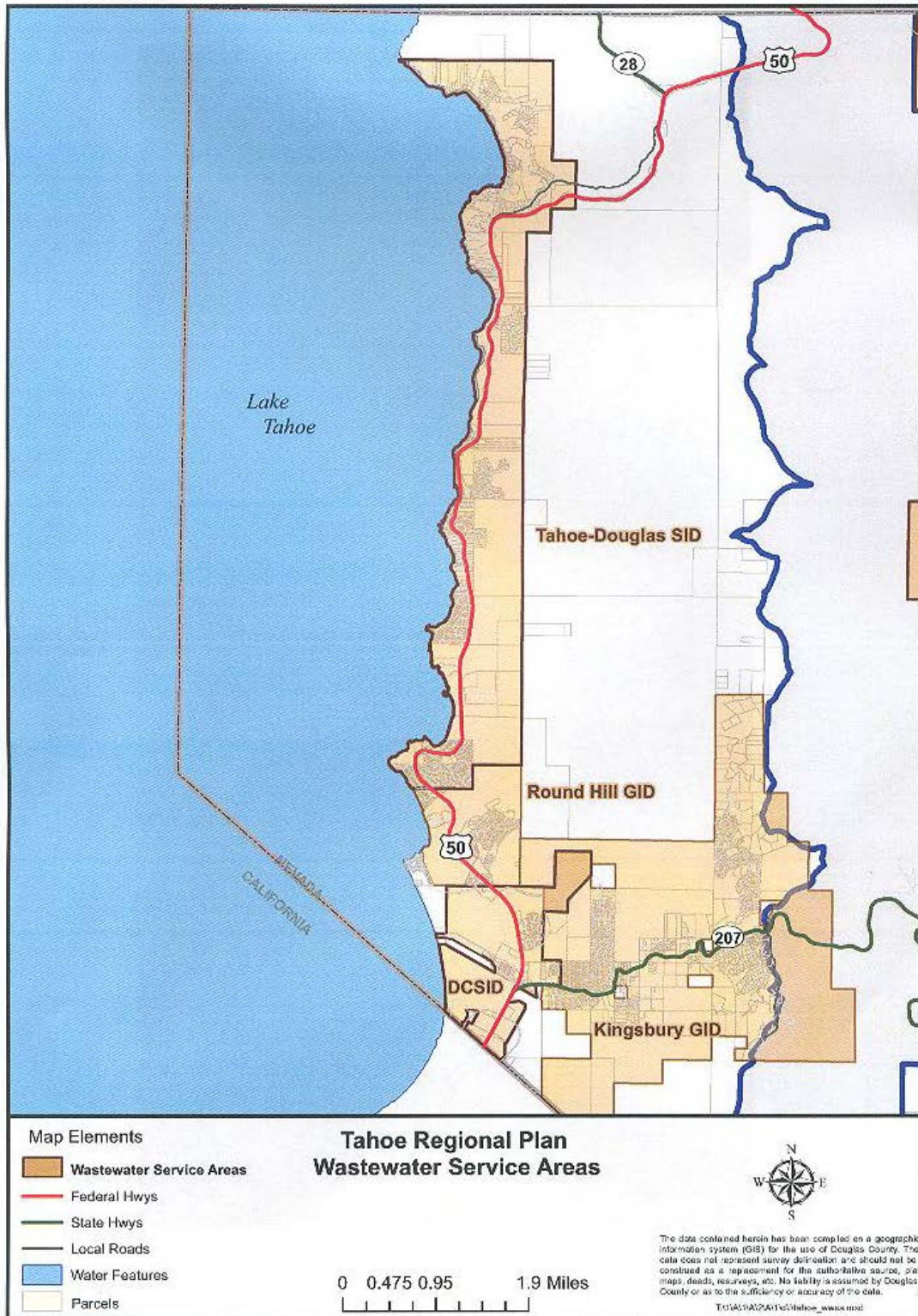
Map 12.10
Carson Valley Wastewater Service Areas



Map 12.11
Topaz Wastewater Service Areas



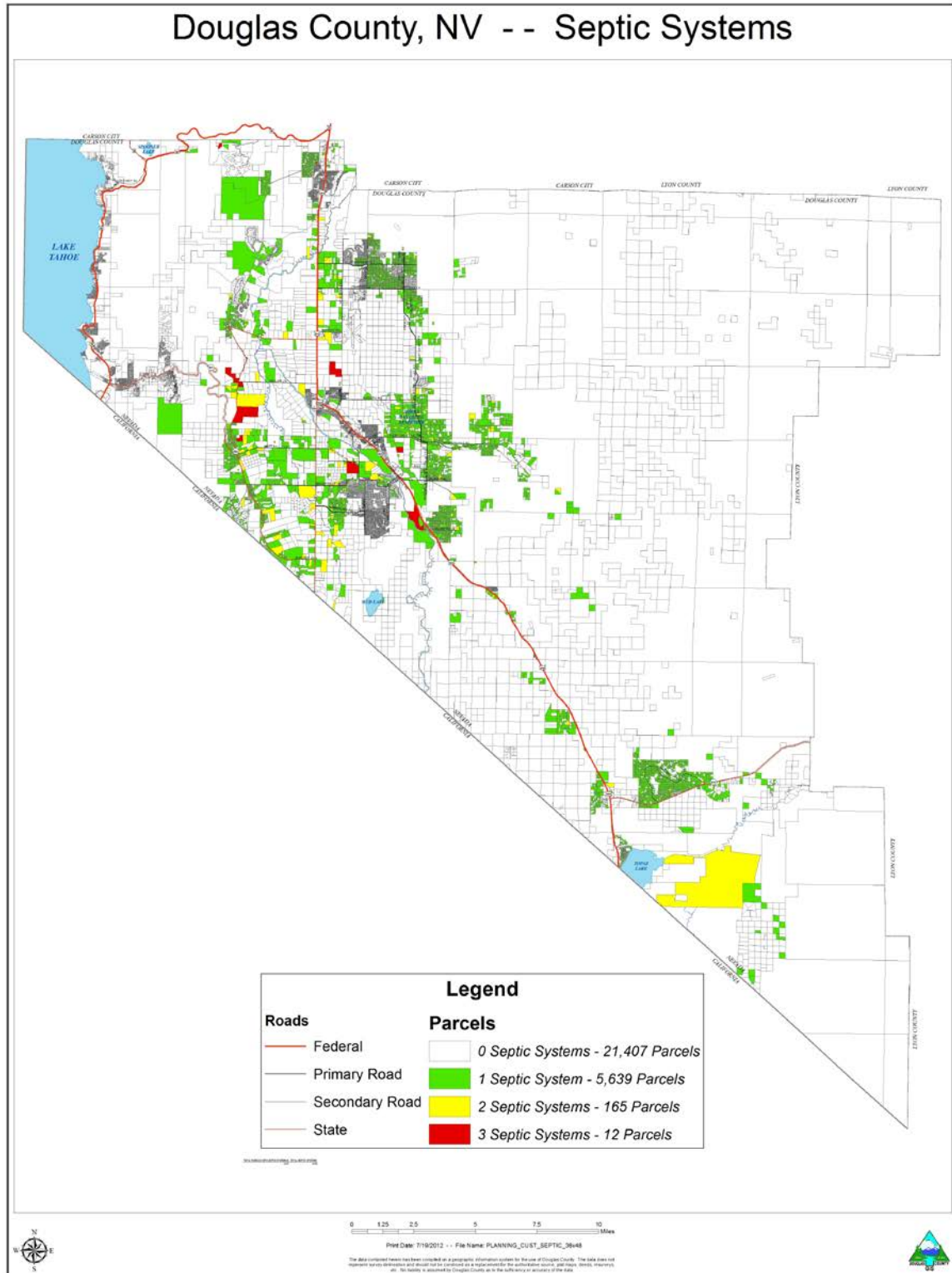
Map 12.12
Lake Tahoe Wastewater Service Areas



Individual Sewage Disposal (Septic) Systems

While the major concentration of development is in urban areas where infrastructure exists or is nearby, demands outside wastewater service areas will continue to be served by individual sewage disposal (septic) systems. As of 2012, there were 6,005 septic systems in Douglas County. Map 12.13 identifies the parcels where septic systems are located. There are high concentrations within the Johnson Lane and Ruhenstroth communities.

Map 12.13
Septic Systems in Douglas County



Issues

The cost of providing public services and facilities will likely increase over the next 20 years, as a result of federal mandates, state services being shifted to local governments, population growth, and increases in the cost of construction and materials. Thus, it is going to be critical for Douglas County to develop strategies for reducing the cost of providing public services and facilities, while protecting the public health, safety, and welfare and maintaining a high quality of life for the people that live, work, and visit our communities. It is also important to take into consideration the problems the County has encountered since this Element was originally adopted (1996), and the creative solutions that have been developed and implemented.

Regional Approach

In recent years, Douglas County has worked with the Towns, GIDs, surrounding jurisdictions, and the State to develop “regional approaches” to plan for, provide, and pay for public services and facilities. Successful examples of the “regional approach” are provided below.

North Douglas County – Carson City Water Line Inter-Tie Project

Due to the extremely high cost associated with meeting the federal arsenic regulation of 10 parts per billion (ppb) for drinking water and recognizing that the Town of Minden has a sufficient water supply that meets drinking water standards, Douglas County, Town of Minden, Indian Hills GID, and Carson City developed the North Douglas County – Carson City Water Line Inter-Tie Project, a project that will extend water lines from the Town of Minden to north Douglas County, Indian Hills GID, and Carson City. This regional approach addressed the federal water quality standards and significantly reduced the cost of providing drinking water to both Douglas County and Carson City residents.

The County has also completed an alternative analysis to connect the Fairgrounds/Sunrise Estates Facility to the Town of Minden. The County continues to work with the Town of Minden on facility planning.

Total Maximum Daily Load

In order to address the requirements of the Clean Water Act, the County participated in a working group to develop the Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program, a program to address the impacts of nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus, especially in the near shore zone area, and also fine sediment particles, which have led to a decline in the clarity of Lake Tahoe. The development of this program required the participation of both the states of Nevada and California and all of the local jurisdictions that surround Lake Tahoe.

NDEP is currently working on developing a Sediment Load Reduction Plan (SLRP), the Plan to implement the TMDL. Major components of the SLRP will likely include the construction and proof of maintenance of Water Quality Improvement Projects (“catchments”) and Environmental Improvement Projects and a street sweeping program to collect fine sediment particles from roads and prevent them from entering Lake Tahoe.

The difficulty in implementing the SLRP in Douglas County is that the majority of roads in the Lake Tahoe Basin are maintained by GIDs. In most cases, the GIDs do not have the expertise, resources, or financial capability of implementing the TMDL program independently. Thus, the local jurisdictions in Nevada and NDEP are currently discussing the idea of creating a cooperative to address TMDL implementation on a regional level.

Building Partnerships

In order for the “regional approach” to be a success, it is important to build partnerships with surrounding jurisdictions. For example, in order to reduce the cost of providing street light maintenance, Douglas County entered into an agreement with Carson City to have Carson City maintain Douglas County street lights. The Douglas County Geographic Information Services (GIS) Department has also branched out to provide regional mapping services to Carson City, Lyon, and Storey counties. The City of South Lake Tahoe has also expressed an interest in identifying services or facilities that could be shared in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The ultimate goal of the “regional approach” is to build regional partnerships to provide and maintain public services and facilities, while reducing the cost to the taxpayer.

Design Standards

In 2011, the Board of Commissioners directed County staff to revise the street lighting section of the DCIS manual to provide for basic safety lighting that would reduce initial construction costs, minimize ongoing and long-term maintenance and operation expenses, and reduce nuisance lighting. As a result, street lighting standards were revised to require urban street lighting within Urban Service Areas and “limited street lighting” for safety in rural areas. Thus, this provides an example of revising design standards to ensure that there are appropriate standards in urban areas (where public facilities are necessary) and rural areas (where public facilities should be limited). The changes also reduce costs for developers and taxpayers, in that there will be fewer street lights and therefore they will cost less for the County to maintain. The County will need to continue to address and revise design standards where necessary.

Water and Wastewater

Private Water Systems

In recent years, Douglas County has taken over private water systems, including those approved to serve Sheridan Acres, Jobs Peak, and Montana. The County has and will incur great expense bringing these systems up to standards. Douglas County Code, Section 20.100.040, *Water Facilities*, currently allows for areas identified within the Master Plan as not anticipating connection to a public water system to be served by a private water system. The County may want to revise the Code to require new subdivisions to be connected to a public water system in order to prevent future problems associated with private water systems.

Water Consolidation

In 2008, the County evaluated the feasibility of consolidating all seven (7) of its water funds (eight water systems) into a single fund for accounting, capital planning, management, and rate setting purposes. Over a two year period, the County held numerous public meetings, workshops and presented data demonstrating and documenting the benefits of consolidation. The major benefits of consolidation include:

- Better cash management
- Reduced accounting and audit costs
- Risk reduction due to improved cost sharing
- Improved debt coverage
- Reduced revenue volatility
- Better resource management

The study along with the findings of the rate analysis demonstrated the benefits of consolidating the County water systems. However, the number and complexity of the seven water systems proved problematic from the standpoint of leveling-out rates and addressing inequities between the Lake Tahoe and Carson Valley systems. Another major factor that proved difficult to overcome was the fact that the Lake Tahoe systems are not fully metered. This required a major capital expenditure for the Lake Tahoe water customers. Additionally, the County considered the use of a General Fund transfer and a five-year phase-in strategy to implement a single uniform rate structure. While the proposed rate structure either lowered or stabilized rates for smaller water systems, it resulted in higher rates for East Valley and West Valley customers. Given this impact, the Board of Commissioners has yet to proceed with the full consolidation of the County's seven water systems.

During 2012, the Board of Commissioners did approve the consolidation of the Carson Valley water systems (East Valley, West Valley, Jobs Peak and Sheridan Acres) into a single fund with a uniform rate structure. The County continues to explore the option of

consolidating the Douglas County water systems in Lake Tahoe or consolidating all of the Douglas County water systems.

Water Quality and Quantity, Low Impact Development, and Wellhead Protection

Refer to Chapter 8, Environmental Resources and Conservation Element, for information on water quality and quantity, Low Impact Development (LID), and wellhead protection.

Septic Systems

Where it is determined densities could be exceeded, a groundwater study, in accordance with Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) standards, shall be prepared to indicate whether proposed densities are: a) acceptable, or b) need to be reduced. In the alternative, the County may require connection to a community wastewater system or allow the use of an alternative wastewater septic system.

Effluent Reuse and Storage

Provided environmental thresholds are not exceeded, the reuse of treated effluent through crop irrigation provides a cost-effective means of disposal as well as making groundwater earmarked for irrigation available for municipal purposes. Treated effluent is also used throughout the County to water golf courses, such as the Sunridge Golf Course. The County should expand the reuse of treated effluent where appropriate.

Location of Public Utilities

In order to reduce the cost of providing public services and facilities, it is going to be essential to focus new development within existing Urban Service Areas (refer to Map 6.1, Carson Valley Urban Service Area Boundaries, in Chapter 6, Growth Management Element), where infrastructure already exists and where public services, such as schools and libraries, are located. Therefore, the County should identify and remove impediments to infill development, mixed-use development, and the utilization of existing buildings for new uses within existing Urban Service Areas. For example, creating flexible parking standards (parking districts) within the Towns of Minden, Gardnerville, and Genoa would help to encourage the utilization of existing buildings for new businesses. In the long run, the cost of providing public services and facilities to a new business that relocates into an existing building will cost the County substantially less than a development constructed on a greenfield site outside of an Urban Service Area.

Staffing Levels and Public Services

With the downturn in the economy, staffing levels at the Fire Districts, Sheriff's Department, Library, Schools, Public Works Department, GIDs, and Towns have been reduced. The result of this has been that existing staff has had to take on additional

responsibilities and/or public services have had to be reduced or eliminated. Whereas there are some public services that cannot be eliminated or reduced that deal with public safety, other important services, such as public hours at the Libraries, have been greatly impacted.

Public Services and Facilities (PSF) Goals, Policies, and Actions

PSF Goal 1 To develop regional approaches to providing public services and facilities in Douglas County in coordination with GIDs, Towns, the state, and other jurisdictions.

PSF Policy 1.1 Douglas County shall cooperate with other service providers to encourage the use of common improvement standards, to coordinate the timing of capital projects, to ensure that requirements of adequacy and concurrency are met, and develop programs to reduce the cost of providing public services and facilities.

PSF Goal 2 To plan and provide for the services necessary to implement this Master Plan by updating the CIP on an annual basis.

PSF Policy 2.1 Douglas County shall only include capital projects in the CIP when they are consistent or do not conflict with the Master Plan and all its elements.

PSF Policy 2.2 Douglas County shall evaluate potential capital projects according to an established set of criteria to determine their importance in implementing the Master Plan's goals and policies. Priorities in the CIP shall be based on projects' importance to the Master Plan implementation.

PSF Policy 2.3 Douglas County shall use its CIP to repair or replace existing public facilities.

PSF Goal 3 To provide levels of services for its residents to maintain at a minimum, the current quality of life for the county's citizens.

PSF Policy 3.1 The County shall select specific capital improvements needed to achieve and maintain standards for existing and future population.

PSF Policy 3.2 Adequate public facilities shall be provided by constructing needed capital improvements which 1) repair or replace obsolete or worn out facilities, 2) eliminate existing deficiencies, and 3) meet the needs of future development and redevelopment caused by previously issued and new development permits. The County's ability to provide needed

improvements will be demonstrated by maintaining a financially feasible schedule of capital improvements.

PSF Goal 4 To ensure that new development pays its equitable share of the costs for public services and facilities needed to serve it.

PSF Policy 4.1 The County shall pursue development agreements in situations where it is necessary to ensure that new development pays its equitable share for needed public services and facilities.

PSF Goal 5 To provide professional fire protection and emergency medical services to residents and visitors.

PSF Policy 5.1 To continue to implement, test, and update when necessary the East Fork Fire and Paramedic Districts Standards of Cover.

PSF Action 5.1 The EFFPD shall continue to work towards implementing the recommendations in Chapter 6 of the East Fork Fire and Paramedic Districts Standards of Cover.

PSF Action 5.2 The TDFPD shall continue to work towards addressing the goals and objectives identified in the Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District's Strategic Plan.

PSF Goal 6 To protect the public health, safety, and welfare with professional law enforcement services.

PSF Policy 6.1 Douglas County shall continue to plan for and provide the services and facilities necessary to protect the citizens of Douglas County.

PSF Policy 6.2 Douglas County shall enhance the quality of life and security of all, by providing fair, consistent, effective and professional law enforcement services.

PSF Goal 7 Douglas County residents and visitors will access the digital world using high-speed connectivity, emerging technologies and guidance from specialists in information, media and technology.

PSF Goal 8 Douglas County residents will have services, resources and programs designed to stimulate imagination, satisfy curiosity and create young readers.

PSF Action 8.1 Construct the Minden Library expansion as addressed in the CIP.

PSF Goal 9 To provide solid waste management processes that reduce the waste stream, promote recycling, and provide for the separation of waste prior to incineration or landfilling.

PSF Policy 9.1 The County and Towns shall seek to expand recycling efforts.

PSF Policy 9.2 The County and Towns shall seek to implement additional waste diversion programs, such as plastics recycling and yard waste collection for composting.

PSF Policy 9.3 The programs to pick up recycling and yard waste should be expanded where feasible.

PSF Policy 9.4 The County should ensure that the services provided under franchise agreements are cost effective for County businesses and residents.

PSF Goal 10 To protect the public's health by complying with all state and federal water regulations.

PSF Policy 10.1 All water systems currently not meeting state and federal water regulations must be brought into compliance.

PSF Action 10.1 Prepare recommendations to amend the Douglas County Development Code to require new subdivisions to connect to a public water system.

PSF Action 10.2 Prepare recommendations and secure funding for consolidating Douglas County's public water systems.

PSF Action 10.3 Explore the feasibility of connecting the Sierra Country Estates water system to the Foothill Water System.

PSF Action 10.4 Explore utilizing the Douglas County Regional Water Fund (210 Fund) to provide a funding source for improvements to public water systems.

PSF Action 10.5 Explore the feasibility of connecting communities with high concentrations of private wells, such as Topaz Lakes and Topaz Ranch Estates, to public water systems.

PSF Action 10.6 Create incentives to encourage existing development to connect to public water systems.

PSF Goal 11 To provide adequate community wastewater facilities in Urban Service Areas.

PSF Policy 11.1 Neither new development nor the expansion of service areas should be allowed to decrease a system's level of service below state or federal standards.

PSF Policy 11.2 The County shall promote a coordinated regional approach to the disposal and use of treated effluent. The County shall encourage the reuse of treated effluent to promote the goals and policies of the Master Plan. The County shall periodically review and inspect monitoring and control of effluent to protect surface and groundwater resources.

PSF Action 11.1 Explore the feasibility of connecting communities with high concentrations of septic systems, such as Topaz Lakes and Topaz Ranch Estates, to public wastewater systems.

PSF Action 11.2 Create incentives to encourage existing development to connect to public wastewater systems.

PSF Goal 12 To prevent individual sewage disposal systems in rural areas from degrading groundwater quality.

PSF Policy 12.1 Rural areas may be served by individual sewage disposal systems if groundwater quality will not result in degradation beyond Federal and State standards.

PSF Policy 12.2 The County shall utilize State of Nevada standards for the evaluation of new septic systems on the basis of the site's susceptibility to groundwater pollution by septic effluent.

PSF Policy 12.3 The location, design, and construction and inspection of on-site sewage disposal systems (i.e. septic systems and engineer systems) shall comply with the Development Code and Nevada Administrative Code Chapter 444, "Regulation Governing Individual Sewage Disposal Systems."

PSF Policy 12.4 The County shall continue to monitor areas with high septic system densities for signs of groundwater contamination.

PSF Policy 12.5 Septic systems which stop functioning must be abandoned and connected to a community sewer system, if located near an existing sewer line.

PSF Action 12.1 Explore the feasibility of connecting the Johnson Lane and Runhenstroth communities to a public wastewater system in order to address issues with high concentrations of nitrates in groundwater.